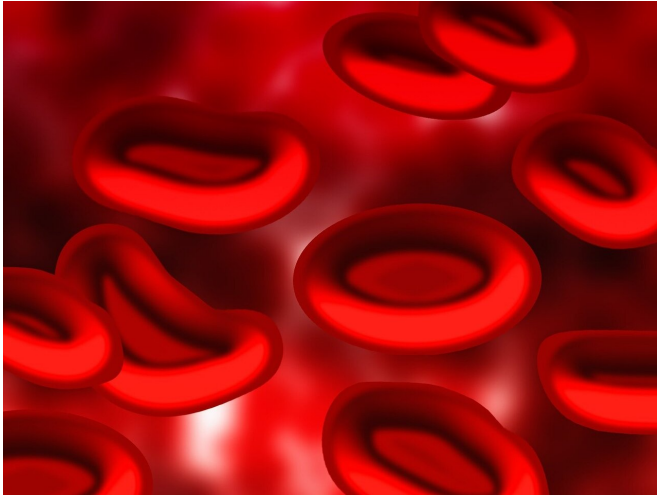


Human white blood cells use molecular paddles to swim

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Human white blood cells, known as leukocytes, swim using a newly described mechanism called molecular paddling, researchers report in the September 15th issue of *Biophysical Journal*. This microswimming mechanism could explain how both immune cells and cancer cells migrate in various fluid-filled niches in the body, for good or for harm.

"The capacity of living [cells](#) to move autonomously is fascinating and crucial for many [biological functions](#), but mechanisms of cell migration remain partially understood," says co-senior study author Olivier Theodoly of Aix-Marseille University in France. "Our findings shed new light on the migration mechanisms of amoeboid cells, which is a crucial topic in immunology and cancer research."

Cells have evolved different strategies to migrate and explore their environment. For example, [sperm cells](#), microalgae, and bacteria can swim through shape deformations or by using a whip-like

appendage called a flagellum. By contrast, somatic mammalian cells are known to migrate by attaching to surfaces and crawling. It is widely accepted that leukocytes cannot migrate on 2-D surfaces without adhering to them.

A prior study reported that certain human white blood cells called neutrophils could swim, but no mechanism was demonstrated. Another study showed that mouse leukocytes could be artificially provoked to swim. It is widely thought that cell swimming without a flagellum requires changes in cell shape, but the precise mechanisms underlying leukocyte migration have been debated.

In contrast to previous studies, Theodoly, co-senior study author Chaouqi Misbah of Grenoble Alpes University, and their collaborators provide experimental and computational evidence in the new study that human leukocytes can migrate on 2-D surfaces without sticking to them and can swim using a mechanism that does not rely on changes in cell shape. "Looking at cell motion gives the illusion that cells deform their body like a swimmer," Misbah says. "Although leukocytes display highly dynamic shapes and seem to swim with a breast-stroke mode, our quantitative analysis suggests that these movements are inefficient to propel cells."

Instead, the cells paddle using transmembrane proteins, which span the cell membrane and protrude outside the cell. The researchers show that membrane treadmill—rearward movement of the cell surface—propels leukocyte migration in solid or liquid environments, with and without adhesion.

However, the cell membrane does not move like a homogenous treadmill. Some transmembrane proteins are linked to actin microfilaments, which form part of the cytoskeleton and contract to allow cells to move. The [actin cytoskeleton](#) is widely accepted as the molecular engine propelling cell crawling. The new findings demonstrate that actin-

bound transmembrane proteins paddle and propel the cell forward, whereas freely diffusing transmembrane proteins hinder swimming.

The researchers propose that continuous paddling is enabled by a combination of actin-driven external treadmilling and inner recycling of actin-bound transmembrane proteins through vesicular transport. Specifically, the paddling proteins at the rear of the cell are enclosed inside a vesicle that pinches off from the cell membrane and transported to the front of the cell. By contrast, the non-paddling [transmembrane proteins](#) are sorted out and do not undergo this process of internal recycling through vesicular transport.

"This recycling of the [cell membrane](#) is studied intensively by the community working on intracellular vesicular traffic, but its role in motility was hardly considered," Theodoly says. "These functions of [protein](#) sorting and trafficking seemed highly sophisticated for swimming. Our investigations, to our own surprise, bridge such distant domains as the physics of microswimmers and the biology of vesicular traffic."

The authors say that molecular paddling could allow [immune cells](#) to thoroughly explore all locations in the body as they migrate in liquid-filled niches such as swollen body parts, infected bladders, cerebrospinal fluid, or amniotic fluid. Moving forward, the researchers plan to investigate the functions of molecular paddling in various environments and assess whether other types of cells use this mode of migration.

More information: Laurene Aoun et al, Amoeboid Swimming Is Propelled by Molecular Paddling in Lymphocytes, *Biophysical Journal* (2020). DOI: [10.1016/j.bpj.2020.07.033](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bpj.2020.07.033)

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